(2) SIZE OF THE EMIGRATION

Between 1800 and 1880 tlie number of Jews in the United States, tlie main destination of Jewish, emigrants, rose from a few thousands to 230,000—which points to an average yearly immigration of about 2000; between 1881 and 1899, the yearly average reached 30,000, and between 1900 and 1914, 100,000. Adding the emigration to other overseas countries (Canada, the Argentine, South Africa, Palestine, etc.) and to Central and Western Europe, the total Jewish emigration from Eastern Europe during the years 1800-1880 must be put at about 250,000, *i.e.* a yearly average of about 3000; for 1881-1899 at 1,000,000, and a yearly average of about 50,000; and for 1900-1914 at 2,000,000, and an average of 135,000. Percentually these figures place the East European Jews first among emigrant nations; about the middle of the period 1881-1914, their number in Russia, Galicia, and Roumania amounted to about 6^ millions, and measured by that figure, the emigrants formed about 46 per cent. The corresponding Italian rate, which is otherwise the highest in Europe, was only 15 per cent after the re-emigrants have been deducted—these were numerous among the Italians, but very few among the Jews.

During the years 1915 to 1920 migration across frontiers was paralysed by war and shortage of transport; and Jewish

overseas emigration sank to a yearly average of 15,000. In 1921 (see Table II) the flow of emigrants, dammed up during the War, broke through with violence, and in that single year Jewish emigration reached a total of 141,000, of whom 136,000 went overseas. But the next year, the first Act restricting immigration came into force in the United States, and during 1922 to 1925 Jewish emigration sank to a yearly average of 82,000 (78,000 overseas). When admittance to the States was further reduced by the Quota Act of 1924, Jewish overseas emigration sank rapidly, and